THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1006.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

Public Auction.

On Monday 21st June next, at the Store of Samuel Scott, in the town of Cairo, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, the entire

STOCK IN TRADE

OF the said Scott, comprising a genera assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES, &c. &c. Also a serviceable SADDLE HORSE.

SIX MONTHS CREDIT will be given, on all sums above Twenty Dollars.

The HOUSE and LOT on which the said Scott now resides, with an unimproved Lot adjoining, will also be offered to the highest bidder, on a *credit* of *six* and *twelve months*. Possession, and an indisputable title will be given, on the execution of bonds with approved security.

Thomas Farrar, } *Assignees of S.*
John Lackland, } *Scott a Bank'pt*

Cairo, 29th May, 1802.

In Hanover County Court,
Februbry 26, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalom Thomas, *Plts.* } *In Chancery.*
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, *Defendants.* }

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in July next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

(A Copy)—Teste,
THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.
1aw8w.

THE subscriber intends to leave this state between the 20th of June and 1st of July next, for the state of Georgia, to transact a variety of important business for DAVID ROSS, Esq. in that state, which will detain him from four to six months, and call for his attention in various parts of the state. The nature of his business is such, that altho' he will be so long detained, he will not be fully employed: he therefore takes the liberty of offering his services to transact business for any gentleman who may think proper to employ him, for a reasonable compensation, and for the purpose of receiving proposals and instructions to that effect, he will attend at the *Eagle Tavern* in this city on Wednesday the 16th of June, and at Mr. *Armistead's Tavern* in Petersburg on Friday the 18th of June: in the mean time, letters addressed to him (postage paid) will be duly attended to.

EDWARD C. DAVIS.
Richmond, Columbian Mills, eo3w
31st May, 1802.

Call's Reports,

SECOND VOLUME.

District of Virginia, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fourth day of May, in the twenty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Daniel Call, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following to wit: "Reports of cases argued and adjudged, in the Court of Appeals, of Virginia, by Daniel Call," in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for encouragement of Learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
Clerk of the district of Virginia.

THE above work will be published in the course of the present year—price to subscribers Four Dollars. Subscriptions received at the Printing-Office of Thomas Nicholson, in the city of Richmond.
(4tiaw.)

TAKEN UP by the Subscriber in Franklin county, on Runnet Bag Creek, the waters of Smith's River, one dark brindle STEER, about five years old last spring, not marked in the right ear; in the left ear, a half crop, and branded in the left ham thus, B. Posted and appraised to nine dollars. Given from under my hand this 2d day January 1802.

JAMES CANADY.

FOUND,

ON the 11th inst. a small sum of MONEY. The owner, by describing and paying the expence of advertising, may have it by applying to the Printer hereof.
Richmond, 21st May, 1802.

SECOND NOTICE.

In the case of William Sharp, *BANKRUPT.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt, grounded upon the statute of the Congress of the United States, passed the fourth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred, entitled "an "act to establish an uniform system of "bankruptcy throughout the United "States," has been awarded and issued against *William Sharp*, of the town of Petersburg, in the district of Virginia, *merchant*, and he has been declared bankrupt: He is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners, in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the second and fixteenth days of June, and on the third day of July next ensuing, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook-street, in the town of Petersburg, and make a full and true discovery and disclosure of his estate, real and personal, of every nature and description, to which he may be entitled, either in law or equity; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, at the second meeting to choose assignees, and at the last meeting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, 22d May, 1802. }

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Hezekiah L. Wight, and Benjamin Harris,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of Bankruptcy founded upon the statute of the Congress of the United States, passed the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *Hezekiah L. Wight*, and *Benjamin Harris*, Merchants, under the firm of *WIGHT & HARRIS*, of the city of Richmond, in the Eastern district of Virginia, and they have been declared Bankrupts; they the said *Hezekiah L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris*, are hereby required to surrender themselves to us the undersigned commissioners, in the said commission named, on Monday the 7th day of June instant, and on Saturday the 12th day of June instant, and on Wednesday the 14th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon of each of the said days, at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond aforesaid, and make a full disclosure and discovery of their estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupts are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second meeting to choose assignees; and at the last meeting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their examination.

And at the said last meeting, any of the creditors of the said Bankrupts may be heard before the said commissioners against the making or allowing of a certificate to the judge of the said district to entitle the said Bankrupts to a certificate of discharge.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or who may have any of their effects, are to pay or deliver the same to such persons *only* as the commissioners shall appoint.

Charles Spencer,
M. M. Myers,
Neil M'Coull, } *Comm'rs.*

City of Richmond, June 2d, 1802. }

[ERRATA in the above advertisement, as published in our last.—In the 18th line for "Saturday the 12th day of June, instant,"—read "Saturday the *Nineteenth* day of June, instant."

JAMES RIVER COMPANY.

ALL persons having claims against the James River Company for advances made for the improvement of the several branches of the said River, are requested to apply to Robert Pollard, Treasurer, and receive payment. Interest will cease on all such claims, after the 1st day of July next.

A dividend of three per cent on each share in said Company, was declared at the Annual General Meeting, on the first of January last, and a further dividend of three per cent will be made on the first of July ensuing, of which all persons concerned are hereby notified.

Extract from the minutes.

Robert Pollard, Clerk.

Richmond, May 25th, 1802.

THE SWAN TAVERN FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN may be had if immediate application is made. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a credit to suit the purchaser will be given for the balance. For further particulars enquire of

NEIL M'COULL.
Richmond, 1st June, 1802.

SPEECH

Of his Excellency governor TRUMBULL, *to both houses of the legislature of Connecticut.*

Gentlemen of the council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

IT is with much pleasure and satisfaction that I meet you at this time, after our winter's recess, again to enter upon and pursue the public business of the state, under circumstances of such general prosperity and happiness, as by the divine blessing, our state is permitted to enjoy.

Although assembled for our own internal business, it may not be altogether amiss, to take a partial view of external great events, which pass in other countries; especially when they have an intimate relation, on a general scale, to the interests and concerns of this state, and other states of our union. The late general pacification among the nations of Europe, in some degree affects the world. It is therefore matter of general gratulation that this event has taken place; and particularly to the union of these states it is matter of felicitation, that it has at length occurred, and that the heavy tempest of war which has raged so long and so severely on the other continent, has passed over and ceased, without having involved our country in its terrible horrors. On the accomplishment of this happy event, I beg leave to felicitate you, gentlemen, in the spirit of general benevolence, and to contemplate for a moment, some of the consequences which may be fondly hoped to flow therefrom.

To the people of Europe, it may be expected to give an opportunity to heal the wounds which have been deeply inflicted on them, by an almost unexampled severity of conflict. To the various nations of Europe, it may also give an opportunity, delightful to the contemplative and human mind, to vie with each other in their ingenuity, and cultivation of arts, agriculture, manufactures and commerce—a struggle, which should it take place, will prove of immense and salutary importance to the world, whereby might be advanced to their highest perfection, those arts and improvements which are most useful and ornamental to man. To this, and to the United States, while keeping within their own peculiar sphere of action, it will as we may hope, secure a continuance in the quiet pursuit of our peaceful improvements in agriculture, manufactures and commerce. To our country it also affords a useful lesson of instruction on the highly beneficial consequences of cultivating a state of general peace, internal order and tranquility; whereby we have hitherto profited to great advantage, and which should lead us still to study the arts of peace, union and social intercourse. And, although some of our citizens may suffer in their enterprizes, by a temporary revolution, occasioned by a general pacification, it is yet to be hoped, that it will eventually prove beneficial to the country at large, by placing us in a more stable situation, and by again bringing back our business to its former steady and settled course.

It is also devoutly to be wished, that we may, as we surely ought to endeavor to do, experience its benefits, by removing, in a great degree, the sources of those political animosities, which have so long and so unhappily divided the public opinion of our country; and by leading each one to content himself with the salutary contest, who shall best serve and most highly honor *his own country*, by excellence in the pursuits of peace, order and social tranquility. It remains, however, notwithstanding our fondest hopes, to be decided by time, whether among the conflicts of contending and unruly passions, which seem peculiarly in action at the present day, the people of either continent are to realize the happy effects which some may contemplate. It is much to be feared they will not. But all events are under the government of an all-wise and omnipotent power, to whose superintendance and direction it becomes us to submit all our concerns; and, while exerting our feeble efforts for the general good, to trace events as they pass, with humble admiration, faith and hope.

In reply to my letter, written at the request of the legislature to the governor of the North-Western Territory, I have received an answer from his excellency governor St. Clair, conveying to me an authenticated copy of an act of the legislature of that territory, "respecting the acknowledgement of deeds, and recording the same in certain cases;" the provisions of which act, it is hoped, would prove satisfactory to answer the purposes sought for by the legislature of this state, relative to deeds conveying lands in the North-Western Territory, but executed and acknowledged within this state.

A letter which has been received from his excellency governor Williams of North-Carolina, covering certain resolutions of the legislature of that state will also be communicated, together with my reply.

This state has obtained credit for her exertions in authorising and establishing turnpike roads in various directions;—an accommodation which is calculated to afford important convenience to the agricultural and commercial intercourse of the people. But I much fear, whether our efforts for maintaining those roads when made, in good and sufficient repairs, are equal to our first exertion. In some instances at least, there is a want of that vigor and energy in support of those roads, which should justify the collection of a toll. For unless the roads are kept in constant and sufficient repairs, the toll collected at the gates, is a species of imposition on the traveller which should not be authorised by law—I submit to the consideration of the legislature, whether this subject does not require further attention, and some more effectual provision to be made to remedy this evil, which is said to be encreasing, and which already is an object of considerable complaint.

The information which I have been able to obtain respecting the probable expence of procuring small arms for the use of the militia of this state, will be communicated by a special message.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.
May 14, 1802.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

THE APPEAL—No. I.

During the struggle of parties, since the commencement of the Federal government, it has been maintained by the advocates of the present administration, that they were contending for principles, and not men; that their object was to introduce different men into office, because they would administer the government upon different principles.——We agree with our political adversaries in this distinction. We admit, that the contest has involved important differences of political opinion. We are sensible that a revolution has taken place. The system of measures traced by WASHINGTON, and followed by his successors, has been declared fatal in its operation, and already some of its great outlines have been effaced. We have left the ground on which we stood, and are now exploring a course, to us new and untried. While we feel the change we have undergone, we look back upon the span of time in which it has been effected with some degree of despondency. The stability of a government founded upon true popular principles, wears a doubtful aspect, when we reflect upon the commencement and progress of our political course.

Other nations have derived their political constitutions from accident or force, we from reflection and choice. The liberty even of Englishmen, sprung in an ungenial soil, it was nurtured and matured for ages, but it shot its root deep; ours stood in full growth, tending to luxuriance and required pruning to produce the best fruit. The many provisions for its security and enjoyment contained in the Constitution, promised to fulfil the hopes of our sages. and to give a new example of national prosperity. And surely no nation ever furnished so many or so good materials, or offered so few obstacles to a fair experiment in politics. Here the practability of a government, adopted upon mature and solemn deliberation, free in its principles, as well as in the distribution of its powers, was to be decided. Here the question so interesting to the world was to have an impartial trial, and the melioration or increased wretchedness of civil society was staked upon the issue.—our hopes were strong, our views elevated.

Faction, the first born of free states, was then in its infancy, it had not learned its language, its voice was hardly heard. A large section of its country was filled with men, enlightened beyond all former example, with a spirit lofty as their destiny, and trained in the institutions of ancestors unequalled for their wisdom and foresight.

The men chosen to administer the government was such as united all hearts. Their services, their integrity, and their talents, claimed and received our unlimited confidence.—No one then pointed to a stain upon their character, or whispered an insinuation against their virtues. It was natural, that these men elected under such circumstances, for such illustrious purposes, should have all their noblest and best feelings, to realize to themselves, and to exhibit to the world one example of a popular government, upright, unbiassed and salutary in its operation.

This was an honest pride of sentiment of the purest patriotism. But neither they, nor those who trod in their footsteps, are now permitted to guide our councils—they have been turned from their places in consequence of being charged with certain crimes and misdemeanors; such as an attempt to introduce a monarchical form of government; to load the people with a public debt; without the means of its redemption; a wanton and unauthorized waste of public money; defrauding the treasury of millions, and burning the public offices to destroy the evidences of their guilt: with a long list of minor charges, all involving a high degree of corruption, and total destructive of all confidence in their faithfulness and integrity.—It is true, that for some time after the government began its course, these charges were merely hinted or insinuated; as these succeeded in exciting distrust and jealousy, murmuring and complaints were heard, till at length, a bolder tone was assumed, and they were made openly, and directly reiterated with confidence and without intermission. They succeeded, and a revolution took place.

If these, with others of a like nature, are true, we would enquire of every thinking man, where is our security for the continuance of a free government. If men are so corruptible, and become so corrupt, after being invested with authority a few short years, where shall our hopes rest, or what shall give us confidence in the success of our experiment? We presume no reasonable man will deny, that those who originated, supported and carried into operation the system of policy called federal, were at the time they went into office, as fair in their fame, as upright in their views, as patriotic and pure in their conduct, as any other equal number would be, taken promiscuously from among their fellow citizens, for like purposes; nay, we think we have already suggested reasons, which would justly entitle them to a higher degree of confidence during the first period of the government. Is it then the cankering influence of power, which has made such ravages in so short a time? If so, and what other cause can be found, where is the security of

the men now in power? They breathe the breath, the same atmosphere, and are equally exposed to its contagion; and if their virtue is not something more than human, what what shall preserve it from corrosion and decay?

On the other hand, if they are not true, shall the morning of our political life is hung with clouds. If by dint of misrepresentation, calumny and falsehood, a majority of the people have been so deceived, as to remove from office faithful and honest men, does not the melancholy fact indicate the approach of troublous times? If passion and prejudice have prevailed over reason, interest and justice, it is certain that we can maintain a government which is built in a measure upon good sense and good morals? If demagogues are able to climb into office, by making a ladder of popular passions, can honest men long be their successful rivals, by appealing to the understanding? If the people can be flattered with the idea, that their power is their liberty, and that every check upon the former, is an infringement of the latter; will they submit patiently to those wholsome restraints, without which they must become the worst of slaves, with the name of freemen? Such considerations force themselves upon us; we admit them with reluctance, though we cannot escape at least from a dread of their truth.

But whether these charges are true or false, to their influence is the present administration indebted for its late ascendency. They have been the instruments successfully wielded in "bursting open the doors of honour and confidence," we may presume that their use has been deemed just and honorable by those who have walked in, from the rewards which have been bestowed upon the most active agents. From such a decision, however, we are disposed to appeal to another tribunal.—It is proposed, therefore, to enquire into the truth of the most popular charges made against the federal administration—to examine and compare the professions and acts of the present dominant party, and to offer the result of our investigation to the consideration of the candid and patriotic men our country.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

Have just received a Consignment of

4-4 IRISH LINENS,
well assorted;
A FEW CRATES
QUEEN's WARE,
And a Cargo of
LIVERPOOL STOVED SALT.
They have also on hand,
THIRTY HOGSHEADS OF GOOD
WEST-INDIA RUM,
Which articles they will dispose of on moderate terms.
Richmond, 7th June, 1802. 1awzm

Land for Sale.

ONE tract of two hundred acres, lying on Sawney's Creek, in the upper end of Prince Edward county, about sixty acres of which is cleared and well improved, with every necessary building, and excellent orchards of peach and apple trees, lies very level, and is well adapted to the culture of grain and tobacco. Also, one other tract containing two hundred acres, lying in Campbell county, on the main road leading from Richmond to the Western Country. This land also lies exceedingly level, is well watered, and situated for a country Tavern and Store, being in the heart of a large and rich settlement. One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance on a credit of twelve months.

Robert & Temple Davis.

May 22, 1802. 3w.

Run-away,

FROM the subscriber, on the road, about three miles below Powhatan Court-house, a stout, well made

Mulatto Man Slave,

purchased by him of a Mr. ——, near Gloucester Court-house. Said slave is nearly six feet high, has a scar on one side of his face, occasioned by the kick of a horse, and had on a coat and overalls of Negro cotton. FIFTEEN DOLLARS will be paid by Mr. Marshall, tavern-keeper, at Powhatan Court-house, to any person who shall deliver the said slave to him, or lodge him in any place of safety, from which he may be recovered by

DANIEL CLARKE.

29th May, 1802. 3w

District of Virginia, Richmond,

Supervisor's Office, June 2d, 1802.

IN pursuance of a direction of the act of Congress of the 16th of March last, entituled, an act to amend the act entituled, "an act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States," public notification is hereby made, that transcripts from the tax lists of the several Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, containing all lands which, according to the provisions of the act, to lay and collect a direct tax, are liable to be sold for non-payment of the said tax, specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged in this office, and are open to the free inspection of all concerned. Also that the tax due on the said lands may be paid to the Collector within whose division (the same being composed of a county or town as below) the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the Supervisor at this place, at any time within the space of six months from the date hereof.

And in further pursuance of the said amendatory act, notice is hereby given, that the Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, will proceed at the hour of 12 o'clock on the respective days and at the places following, in their respective divisions, composed as aforesaid, (and to continue the same in like manner, from day to day, until completed) to sell at public sale, so much of all lands in the counties and towns respectively named (inclusive of new counties formed by divisions since the assessment) on which any part of the tax shall remain unpaid at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all costs and charges incurred in preparing for, advertising, and making the said sales, that is to say,

On Monday	the	27th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Accomac county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Amherst county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Albemarle county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Amelia county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Augusta county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Alexandria.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Bedford county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Buckingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Brunswick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Berkeley county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Brooke county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Botetourt county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of [illegible]th county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Caroline county.
On Thursday	the	16th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Charles City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Culpeper county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Campbell county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Charlotte county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Cumberland county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Chesterfield county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Dinwiddie county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Elizabeth City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Essex county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fauquier county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fluvanna county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Franklin county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Frederick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fairfax county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Gloucester county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Goochland county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Greenville county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Grenbrier county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Grayson county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hanover county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Henrico county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Henry county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Halifax county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Harrison county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hampshire county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hardy county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of James City county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Isle O'Wight county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of King and Queen county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of King George county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of King William county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Kanawa county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lancaster county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Loudon county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Louisa county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lunenburg county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lee county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Mathews county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Middlesex county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Madison county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Mecklenburg county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Monongalia county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Montgomery county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of New Kent county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Northumberland county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of Nottoway county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Northampton county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Nansemond county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk Borough.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Ohio county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Orange county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince William county.
On Thursday	the	30th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Patrick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Pittsylvania county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Powhatan county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince Edward county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Princess Anne county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince George county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Pendleton county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Petersburg.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Richmond county.
On Tuesday	the	21st	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Rockingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Randolph county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Rockbridge county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Russell county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Shenandoah county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Southampton county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Surry county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of Sussex county.
On Thursday	the	10th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Spotsylvania county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Stafford county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Warwick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Westmoreland county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Wythe county.
On Tuesday	the	21st	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Washington county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of York county.

And as this publication is the only one required to be made on this subject, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the amendatory act referred to, are subjoined hereto, for the more perfect information of all concerned; and to place them, particularly those whose lands may have been assessed in wrong names, the more certainly on their guard.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the District of Virginia.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the 14th day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are, or hereafter shall be authorised to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and cause to to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within whose limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned, and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where, sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell, at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

Sec. 3. AND *be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases wherein any tract of land, may have been assessed, in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be forever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown; and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty five per cent. per annum.

BOSTON, May 24.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Bordeaux, to his correspondent in this town, dated April 2.

"An arrete has just passed by the first consul of France, for the encouragement of the French fisheries, and which may tend much to the injury of those of our country. As it may be interesting to our part of the United States, I just note the principal heads of our information. The arrete is to continue in force three years, a bounty of 50 francs is granted per year, for every man engaged in the Newfoundland fishery, and for what is called the small fishery: for every quintal of fish, the produce of the French fishery, exported from France, or the places where taken, direct to the French colonies, there is a bountry of 12 f. granted; for every quintal exported from the French ports in the Mediterranean, to Spain, Portugal, Italy, or Isles in the Levant, 6 francs are granted; for every quintal exported from the places of said fishery direct to Spain or Portugal, 5 francs; there is likewise granted a bounty of 5 francs for every quintal of oil, the produce of the French fisheries, imported direct into France; an additional duty of 6 francs per gallon is also placed on all fish, the produce of foreign fisheries, imported into the colonies, exclusive of the local duties, now existing there; the duties in France remain as before.—Colonial produce is still calm; merchants are anxiously waiting the result of the expedition to St. Domingo; much depends on the subjugation of the negroes in that colony; should they be reduced to order, and the plantations in that island escape destruction, it will perhaps experience a considerable decline in price."

NEW-YORK, June 1.

Of all the instances of well-directed severity against the Post-Master General, we have seen nothing better than the following reply from Major FORMAN, of Cazenovia—We have seldom seen a more cutting sarcasm than is here conveyed:—

Letter from the Post-Master-General, to Major Forman of Cazenovia, with his answer.

General Post-Office, May 13, 1802.

SIR,

Believing that the public interest will be promoted by the appointment of a new Post-master at Cazenovia, I have accordingly appointed Jabish N. M. Hurd to be Post-Mas-

ter at that place, to whom, on the receipt of this, be pleased to deliver all the Post-Office property in your possession, taking his receipt therefor if you desire it. You will also close your accounts with this office as soon as may be convenient.

Accept my thanks for all the faithful services you have performed while in office.

With esteem,
GID. GRANGER.

Mr. Samuel S. Forman,
Cazenovia, N. Y.

—

Cazenovia, May 24, 1802.

Gideon Granger, Esq. Post-Master-General of the United States.

SIR,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your circular letter of removal from the Post office in this place, and agreeably thereto have delivered whatever belongs to it to my successor, and closed my accounts, which accompany this.

Your letter came in good season to spare me the trouble of writing and requesting you to appoint another Post-Master, as I am about to remove from this place.

This office has ever been supported by individuals, and principally by Col. Lincklaen, at no small expense, and has been of public benefit to this place and its vicinity; it must now be either abolished, or supported in a great measure from the United States. Yet this is exactly in order with the present economical system. I should be very happy in the belief that you studied the public interest, but am sorry to see, that good words are prostituted to party views; it is to be hoped, however, that a political correction will yet take place, when the meaning of words and actions will be better understood—until that happy event,

I remain, "with esteem,"
SAM. S. FORMAN.

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LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.

In a government constituted like ours, resting on the opinion of the people, and subject to such changes as they may think most conducive to their interest, it is a matter of essential importance to form correct ideas on the nature and limits of true liberty and equality. The former of these has been well defined to be "the right of doing whatever is not forbidden by law." In the savage state, where the idea of private property hardly exists—where subsistence is gained by the chase or the hook, liberty knows scarce any limits. But in the *social state*, where the rights of individuals are so complex and variant, liberty can only exist by checks and restraints. If every man had the *right* to seize the property or attack the person of another, both liberty and property would be words without a meaning. There can therefore be no *liberty*, in civilized society, without *law*. Some French enthusiasts, and their converts in other countries, have indeed endeavoured to establish and propagate a new system of liberty; but it has ended as many discreet men foresaw and foretold, in a system of military despotism, infinitely more rigid than the monarchical system which they shook off. In our country, there has been a set of people, also, who have contended vehemently for the "right of publishing false, wilful and malicious slander, against the government and its agents, with intent to defame and injure them," without being at all responsible for such conduct—and this they have chosen to nickname the "liberty of the press"—a liberty, hardly less outrageous to the common sense of mankind, than that of robbing and assassinating, and yet asserted by many among us, who, in other respects, appear to possess correct ideas of morality and law.

On the subject of *equality* also, there has been much misconception and error, during the late hurricane of the French revolution. Whilst "infuriate man," on the other side of the Atlantic, was "seeking thro' blood and carnage his long lost liberty," he shewed also, that he was in search of an "equality," to which no law, human or divine, entitled him. Instead of seeking for an equality of *rights*, bold and corrupt demagogues of desperate fortunes sought for an equality of *condition*. They seized and squandered, in the name of the people, the property of the rich and the industrious. Under the pretext of establishing liberty and equality, they murdered their king and demolished the church, not to settle right, but for the sake of the pillage. They revolutionized all the governments around them, not for the sake of the people, whose countries they invaded under pretence of giving them freedom, but to enlarge the sphere of plunder. They neither understood nor carried into practice the *true* principle of equality. As propagated by them it was subversive of all government—and their American disciples, had it not been for the wisdom and firmness of the *late* administrations, would have involved the country in all the horrors of revolution and anarchy. Much have they already done to corrupt the principle of our government, and unless checked in their career, will inevitably convert the free citizens of this country into the subjects of some military despot. These remarks are not the result of spleen or inconsideration—They are founded on the nature and history of man, and are supported by the authority of one of the ablest men that ever wrote—of one who, although the subject of an arbitrary monarch, was not afraid to praise the constitution of England and to recommend the principles of rational liberty and equality.

The following extracts from a most elaborate work of this celebrated man (President Montesquieu) are so applicable to the conduct and principles of the American democrats, that had he been living at this time, they would certainly have abused him for writing a libel against them.

In book viii. chap. 2, on "the corruption of the principle of democracy," he says:

"The principles of democracy are corrupted, not only when the spirit of equality is extinct, but likewise when they fall into a spirit of extreme equality, and when every citizen wants to be upon a level with those he has chosen to command him. Then, the people, incapable of bearing the very power they have entrusted, want to do every thing of themselves, to debate for the senate, to execute for the magistrate, and to strip for the judges."

"When this is the case, virtue can no longer subsist in the republic. The people want to exercise the functions of the magistrates, who cease to be revered. The deliberations of the senate are slighted; all respect is then laid aside for the senators, and consequently for old age. If there is no more respect for old age, there will be none soon for parents; deference to husbands will likewise be thrown off, and submission to masters. This licentiousness will soon taint the mind; and the restraint of command be as fatiguing as that of obedience. Wives, children, slaves will shake of all subjection. No longer will there be any such thing as manners, order, or virtue."

"The people fall into this misfortune, when those in whom they confide, desirous of concealing their own corruption, endeavor to corrupt. To prevent them from seeing their own ambition, they speak to them only of their grandeur; to conceal their own avarice, they incessantly flatter the people."

"The greater the advantage they seem to derive from their liberty, the nearer they draw to the critical moment of losing it. Petty tyrants arise, who have all the vices of a single tyrant. The small remains of liberty soon become insupportable; a single tyrant starts up, and the people lose all, even the advantages of their corruption."

Democracy has therefore two excesses to avoid, the spirit of inequality which leads to aristocracy or monarchy; and the spirit of extreme equality, which leads to despotic power, as the latter is completed by conquest."

Again, in chap. 3, on "the spirit of *extreme* equality," he says:

"As distant as heaven is from earth, so is the spirit of equality from that of extreme equality. The former does not consist in managing, so that every one should be commanded; but in obeying and commanding our equals. It endeavors not to be without a master, but that its masters should be none but its equals.

"In the state of nature, indeed, all men are born equal; but they cannot continue long in this equality. Society makes them lose it, and they recover it only by means of the laws.

"Such is the difference between a well-regulated democracy, and one that is not so, that in the former men are equal only as citizens, but in the latter they are equal also as magistrates, as senators, as judges, as fathers, as husbands, or as masters.

"The natural place of virtue is near to liberty; but it is not nearer to extreme liberty than to servitude."

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*]

The following appears in a French paper as a scheme for the regulation of the French Clergy:—

Agreeable to the provision of the law, Art. 1st, forbids the publication in France of any act of the Court of Rome, of foreign Synods, of General Councils, before they shall have been examined by the Government. It also forbids any Ecclesiastical Assembly to deliberate in France without its authority: Gives to the Council of State the cognizance of redress and errors. The Archbishops and Bishops may subjoin to their name the titles of *Citoyen* or *Monsieur*, but without any other addition. No one can receive the rank of Bishop under thirty years of age; nor unless a native Frenchman. The First Consul will cause the candidates to be examined touching their religious sentiments. The Bishops must reside in their respective dioceses, from whence they are not to absent themselves without the leave of the First Consul. Each Bishop may have two Vicars General, and the Archbishops three; they shall visit every year one division of their diocese, and the whole of the diocese every five years: And they shall submit to the First Consul the regulations for organizing their seminaries.

The Professors in the several seminaries, shall subscribe the declaration made by the Clergy of France in 1682. The Bishops shall not ordain a man that shall not be qualified by a property of at least 300 francs. The Curates shall take, between the hands of the Prefects, the same oaths with the Bishops.—The Chapters of Cathedrals shall be established by the authority of Government. There shall be but one Liturgy, and one Catechism. No feastday but Sunday shall be established without the permission of government. All Ecclesiastics shall be dress in French fashion, and in black; the Bishops may wear a cross on the breast, and purple hose.—There shall be no domestic Chapels without the licence of Government.

No religious ceremony shall take place but in the churches in the several towns where there will be formerly appropriated to different worship the same church shall not be dedicated to more than one worship. There shall be in the churches places distinct from the rest, appointed for the Catholic functionaries, civil and military. The curates, in their public exercises, shall pray, and cause to be prayed for, the French Republic, and the Councils; they shall not give the nuptial benediction to any who shall not produce proof of their having been married before the civil officers. In all ecclesiastical and religious acts, they must use the calendar of the Equinox, as established by the laws of the Republic, and shall distinguish the days by the names which they have in the calendar to the Solstices. The days of rest for the public functionaries shall be fixed for the Sabbath.

There shall be one parish church within the jurisdiction of each justice of peace, besides *chapels of ease* [*succursales*] as occasion may require from increased population. There will be two classes of curates. The first shall have a stipend of 1600 francs. The second a stipend of 1000 francs: Those stipends to be drawn from the produce of oblations made on administering the sacraments. There shall be a fund appropriated to the conservation of places of worship, and for the distribution of alms.

The Protestant worship shall not be exercised in France but by her ministers. They shall pray for the Republic and the Consuls. Their stipends shall be provided by subsequent laws. There shall be two seminaries for the instruction of ministers of the confession of Augsburg. No minister of the reformed religion shall be received, who has not studied in one of those seminaries established at Geneva.

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PROCLAMATION.

The Consuls of the Republic, to the French.

FRENCHMEN,

From the bosom of a revolution, inspired by a love of the country, religious dissentions sprung suddenly amongst you, which became the scourge of your families, the fuel of factions, and the hope of your enemies.

An inconsiderate policy attempted to smother them under the ruins of the altars, even under the ruins of religion itself. At its voice ceased the pious solemnities where citizens used to call each other by the tender name of brother, and acknowledged themselves all equals under the hand of the GOD who created them; the dying, abandoned to his sufferings, heard no more that consoling voice which calls christians to a better life; and GOD himself seemed exiled from nature.

But the public conscience and the sentiment of the independence of opinions, rose up in arms, and encouraged by our exterior enemies, their explosion soon spread devastation in our departments; some Frenchmen forgot they were Frenchmen, and became the instrument of a foreign hatred.

On the other hand, passions let loose, unprotected morals, unhappiness without a hope in the future, all combined to throw society into disorder.

To stop that disorder it became necessary again to set religion on its basis; and this could not be accomplished otherwise than by measures avowed by religion itself.

Reason and the example of past ages recommended having recourse to the Sovereign Pontiff, in order to unite hearts and reconcile opinions.

The Head of the Church has weighed in his wisdom, and for the interest of the Church, the propositions which the interests of the State had dictated. His voice has been heard by the ministers of religion: What he approves of, the government agrees to; and the Legislators have made it a Law of the Republic.

In this manner every element of discord disappears; and all scruples which can alarm the conscience, and all the obstacles which malevolence could oppose to the return of internal peace, have vanished.

Ministers of a religious peace, let the most profound oblivion cover your dissentions, your misfortunes and your faults! Let that religion which unites you, attach you all by the same ties, by indissoluble ties, to the interests of the country! Display for her all the strength and influence your ministry gives you over the mind; let your lessons and examples inculcate in our young citizens the love of our institutions, respect and attachment for the tutelary authorities which have been created to protect them. Let them learn from you that the GOD of peace is also the GOD of the armies, and that HE fights for those who defend the independence and the liberty of France.

Citizens who profess the Protestant religion, the Law has equally extended to you its solicitude. Let that morality which is common to all christians, that holy, pure, and fraternal morality, unite them all in the same love for the country, to the same respect for its Laws, in the same affection for all the members of the Great Family.

Let no struggles of doctrine ever alter those sentiments which religion inspires and commands.

Frenchmen! let us all be united for the happiness of the country and of humanity. Let that religion which has civilized Europe become again the bond of union to draw closer the affection of its inhabitants and let the virtues it requires be always associated with the knowledge with which it enlightens us.

The First Consul, (Signed)
BUONAPARTE.

APRIL 24.—On the 5th Floreal, (25th April) being Sunday, a benediction of the Standards will take place at the Cathedral.

The Batavian Legislature, ratified on the 16th of April, the Treaty concluded at Amiens, with the separate Convention between the two Republics of France and Batavia.

Tiers Cons. 57 f. 25 c.

The American ship Good Hope, arrived at Havre from Salem, the 20th April.

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LONDON, April 15.

We have received authentic information from Surinam, that captain Brown, on entering the river Surinam, perceived a shark, into which he threw a harpoon, when it immediately disappeared; but the next day it was discovered on the surface of the water not far from the shore. Several boats were sent after it, when it was soon dispatched—But what must have been the surprise of those, whose curiosity had drawn them to see it, to find, on opening the fish, the body of a woman elegantly dressed, with the exception of the head, which had been separated from the body.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1802.

On Sunday, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, departed this life, in this city, Major JOHN WILLIS, of Spottsylvania county. In him were united the affectionate parent, the humane master, and the sincere friend. His liberality ever ready at the call of the poor and the distressed, whose claims upon him were never made in vain. His remains were interred on Monday in the church yard attended by a number of respectable citizens of this place.

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We are authorised to assert, that the surmise, respecting the recall of Mr. King, is altogether unfounded, being assured by a gentleman of information who arrived in the Mercury, that there were no reports in England, antecedent to his departure, that Mr. King was to leave that country soon; on the contrary, the general opinion was, that the American Minister would continue to reside in London one or two years longer, as it might be important for the U. States, to have the advantage of his abilities in Europe, under present circumstances. *Daily Adv.*

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD

On Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock, at Rocketts,

5 Puncheons 5th proof Jamaica Rum,
3 ditto 3d & 4th ditto.
5 ditto 3d & 4th Antigua ditto.
35 Barrels N. E. Rum,
2 Puncheons ditto ditto.
100 Sacks Salt,
6 Hampers Porter,
500 English Cheese,
15 Crates well assorted Crockery Ware,
2 Cases Hatts.

At same time will be sold the

SLOOP MARIA,

Burthen 53 tons.

Prosser & Moncure, V. M.

Richmond, June 7, 1802. (1t)

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, on Thursday the 8th day of July next, for ready money, by virtue of a deed of trust made to Mr. James Perry, to secure a sum of money due to Guleelmus Wood, a

Tract of Land,

LYING in Chesterfield county, containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the said debt, together with all expenses attending the same.

Allen Whitworth,
William Laprade.

June 7th, 1802. (1aw3w$)

I INTEND to the state of Kentucky in a few weeks, and to return about the first of October next.

Wm. FLEMING.

Chesterfield, 4th June, 1802.

STOP A SWINDLER!

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain man who passed by the name of *Doctor Congrosse*, did, on the 5th ultimo, sell the subscriber a Negro slave named BOB, for 550 dollars, and the following morning decamped, and with him the said Negro: Now, in order to bring so nefarious an offender to justice, I hereby offer the above reward for the delivery of said Congrosse and Negro, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, or 30 Dollars for the Negro.

CONGROSSE is about 5 feet 9 inches in heighth, thin visage and of genteel appearance; he commonly wore a black silk waistcoat and overalls, with half boots, a flannel coatee, edged with black ribbon, hair plaited; went off in a double chair, small black horse, whose mane was newly roached. The Negro wears a round jacket stained on the shoulder with red paint, nankeen small clothes, and yellow topp'd boots. He is a stout good looking fellow, excepting a scar on his left temple, near the eye, apparently received by a blow from a stick.

P. MOSER,
No. 124, Broad-street, Charleston, South Carolina.

May 11, 1802.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

John He[illegible]y,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 136 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:
Imported in the ship Mount Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for the 4th Circuit in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1801, in favor of Stansbury & Haydock, against John Segar,

WILL BE SOLD,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

For ready money, on Thursday the 10th day of June,

A HALF ACRE

LOT OF LAND,

With a two story House thereon,

LYING in the town of Dunkirk, in the county of King and Queen, which Lot is known in the plan of said town by No. 2, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the property of the said John Segar, to satisfy Stansbury & Haydock, one thousand and one dollars, with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of 5 per centum per annum from the 27th day of October, 1796, till payment, and the costs of suit, together with the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, Commissioner.

May 8th, 1802. tds.

P. S. The sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2 o'Clock.

Wm. & J. H. Fousbee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apply.

June, 4th, 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the late house of HOOPER & TOLER, are hereby requested to take notice, that unless payment of their respective balances shall be immediately either made or secured, suits will be instituted against them indiscriminately.

ROBERT GAMBLE,
JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES J. MACMURDO, } Trust's

May 29, 1802. 3w.

NOTICE!

THAT I intend soon to close my Executorship of the estate of the late ROBERT BROWN, of the city of Richmond: Those who have claims against that estate are desired to make them known. This notice will be plead in bar to every claim made after the first day of August next, ensuing.

Those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

JAMES LYLE,
Surviving Executor.

Manchester, May 18, 1802. 3w.

KNOWSLEY

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Push forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old. Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleisima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Floro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable or involuntary escapes or accidents.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

The Hay Market Gardens,

In this City, are OPEN for the SEASON.

AS great improvements have been made therein since the last season, and still greater going on, with the addition of the Musical Gallery in which is placed the elegant ORGAN, imported last fall from London, containing eight stops, with a kettle drum and triangles, so as to form a complete band of music, together with the large Ball Room now completing. The proprietor flatters himself that from his determination to prosecute his plan of establishing this place of genteel resort, that his endeavors will meet the patronage of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and the public generally. It is his intention to procure the best Musicians (vocal and instrumental, to accompany the Organ occasionally) and to give frequent specimens of FIRE and WATER WORKS, for which no extra charge will be made, except on benefits for performers of peculiar merit.

The Gates of entrance as last year, 1/ each grown person, and half price for children, for which all the amusements of riding in the Flying Gigs, Semivertical Coaches, (that are now preparing) and the sportive games are to be enjoyed without further charge, except those who choose to sit in the Musical Gallery; they are to pay 1/6 more at the stair way, and in proportion for children. No admission can be had to the Orchestra only by Amateurs on invitation.

Divine music will be performed on Sunday afternoons, where such Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to join the choir will be invited to the Music Gallery; during which, the utmost decorum will be observed.

Music will be provided on Wednesday evenings for dancing, at no expence to the company. The best liquors and other refreshments will be constantly supplied, to be paid for by those who use them.

A few good waiters are wanted.

Richmond, April 22d, 1802.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE subscriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the several braches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city.—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wish to avail themselves of that art, so valuable and profitable in a country like our's, (where experienced workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the most skilful artists, who are employed there.—Young men from the country, of about fifteen years of age, will be preferred, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be desirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furnished, and strict attention paid to their instruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [2m]

Genessee.

For Sale, all the Subscriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the state of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the subscriber offers it for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one fixth Cash, and the remainder payable in six annual payments with lawful interest.

The mills are situated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Genessee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Post, Bath and Canisteo, several of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houses are situated in Bath, Painted Post, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of these towns. All of which will positively be sold, except the house and farm occupied by the subscriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices. for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

Advertisement!

APPLICATION will be made by *William Geday*, of Richmond, to the County Court of James City, to discontinue so much of the main road leading from Williamsburg to Richmond, as extends along his plantation, lying and being in the said county: he having connected the two points, where the suspension is wished to take place, by a convenient road which is now in good travelling order, and leads through the said plantation.

WM. GEDDY.

May 11, 1802.

100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Amherst county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Petersburg, as his mother resides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

By virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscriber by William Mead, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, on the premises, for the purpose of discharging a debt due to Thomas Goodwin, Esq. of Fredericksburg, and a debt due to Mr. Joseph Sandidge of Louisa; on Wednesday the 30th day of June next, the

Tract of Land,

WHEREON the said Mead now resides, on Contrary River, in Louisa county, containing 316 acres, more or less, and is adjoining the lands of George and Joseph Boxley, Waller Lewis, William Kimbrough, John Burrass, John Gibson, and Donald Ford.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Jun. *Trustee.*

Louisa county, 28th May, 1802.

NOTICE!

THE Co-Partnership of *FOX & WREN* having been some time since dissolved, and that of *WILLIAM D. WREN*, in which the subscribers were also concerned, being this day my mutual consent dissolved; all persons indebted to either of the above concerns, are requested to make payment to William D. Wren *only*; and all those who have demands against them, are requested to apply as above for payment.

JOHN FOX.
W. D. WREN.

Richmond, May 27, 1802. 12w4w.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on his business (in all its branches) at the same shop, adjoining the old Theatre, where all kinds of Carriage work are done in the best manner and at the shortest notice. He flatters himself, that with strict attention and punctuality, to merit the patronage of a generous Public, to whom he returns his thanks for their former encouragement.

W. D. WREN.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Col. JOHN ROSE, of Amherst, deceased, either on his private account, or as executor of John Miller's estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be immediately discharged. For the accommodation of creditors, Colonel Patrick Rose, of Amherst, and Mr. William Galt, of Richmond, will receive the accounts and forward them to me for settlement.

Those who are indebted on either account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given after the 10th day of August next: any payment that will be made to Mr. Galt of Richmond, or Mr. Daniel McDonald of Amherst, identified by their receipts, will be considered as valid.

HENRY ROSE. Administrator.

Alexandria, 19th May, 1802. 4w.

CITY OF RICHMOND:

In Common Hall,

May 26, 1802.

DOCTORS *Cringan & McCaw* having tendered their services to inoculate the Poor of this city for the COW POX, GRATIS,

Resolved, That the Constables be directed to notify the same to the Poor in their respective districts, without delay. If the other Physicians within this city should think proper to inoculate the Poor, gratis, and will give information thereof to the Mayor, he will direct the Constables to notify the Poor within their several districts thereof: And that the printers in this city be requested to insert this resolution in their respective newspapers.

(A Copy)
Teste,
ADAM CRAIG, C. C. H. C. R.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA,

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN Hundred acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about ten or eleven miles from Richmond, 340 of which are of the best James River low grounds. Any person purchasing will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN CRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

June 1st, 1802.